

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1891.

VICTORIA'S EXHIBIT.

Vancouver Island has now an excellent opportunity to advertise itself. Its farmers, gardeners, manufacturers, fishermen and other producers can, with but little exertion and less expense, make its capabilities known to the people of the East in the most effective of all possible ways. Let them prepare the very best of their several products for the Toronto exhibition. We are quite certain that the fruits, the grain, the preserved fish and the manufactures of this section of British Columbia will not be excelled by their respective classes by any exhibitor who visit it from all parts of the Dominion, from the Old Country and from the United States will see for themselves by its products, natural and manufactured, what kind of a country the Island of Vancouver is, and they will see too what stage of advancement it has reached. The Corporation has very wisely employed a gentleman of skill and experience, Mr. O'Kell, to collect exhibits on Vancouver Island. The various producers can make his work easy and pleasant for him, and contribute greatly to his success if they cooperate heartily with him and give him the information that he needs. It rests mainly with them whether the Island exhibit shall be a faithful exponent of its resources and capabilities or a shabby collection that British Columbians will be ashamed of. We do trust that for the credit of Victoria and the Island generally they will make good use of the present opportunity.

The committee's advertisement in another column informs our readers as to what is required.

LORD SALISBURY ON HOME AFFAIRS.

On the 15th of last month, Lord Salisbury, at a dinner of the United Club, delivered a speech on Home affairs. We need not say that the speech was vigorous, and that his lordship talked business from its first sentence to its last, for there are few more forcible speakers than the British Premier, and he never wastes his words. The speech, too, was conservative throughout, except in one particular. Lord Salisbury favors one innovation, which many good Conservatives regard with horror. (He advocates extending the franchise to women. In this he is more radical than many radicals, but in almost everything else he would keep as close as it is possible to the old line - to the policy which experience has proved to be safe and suited to the genius and the condition of the British people.

The Premier spoke in a bantering way of the political prophets, who are continually telling the people when Parliament is to be dissolved, and what will be the result of the next general election. He assured his hearers that these prophets knew a great deal more than he did. The Septennial Act informed him that the present Parliament would terminate on August 6th, 1893. This was the extent of his knowledge on the subject of the next general election. His Lordship did not, as is customary with colonial statesmen, declare his readiness to appeal to the people, or express his conviction that when he did go to the country, his party would be returned by an overwhelming majority. He did not prophesy and he did not boast. He refrained from saying one word as to what he considered would be the probable result of an appeal to the polls. All that he said to encourage his hearers and his party in the present state of affairs which would justify any man in saying that the confidence of this country is withdrawn from the party which at present rules its destinies. He reminded his hearers that the influence of his party did not wholly depend upon its success at the polls. This is a truth which politicians, particularly those of the smaller sort, are apt to forget. Success is with them everything. They find no comfort in such reflections as the following:

"It is not true that the whole power of a political party depends upon its holding the executive government. On the contrary, if your numbers are sufficient and if your spirit is equal to the task, you may almost do as much if you are not in possession of the executive power in protecting the institutions which you value, as you can in the happier alternative."

Lord Salisbury told his followers that the Church of England, in England, is no longer in danger. The English Church, in his opinion, has gained greatly in power, but in Scotland and in Wales the Church by law established, is attacked, and it is his intention to defend it with all his forces and all his vigor. He, too, will oppose all socialistic measures. The rights of property must be maintained, and he may be depended upon to support them. He intends to be strictly conservative in the matter of the franchise, with the important exception that we have mentioned. The cry of "one man one vote" he does not regard with favor. The freehold franchise, he says, is the most ancient franchise in the country, and it is his intention to preserve it. "It is as old as Parliament itself, and it represents the claims of property to be represented in the councils of the nation, which no wise nation will disregard." But if too much is said about this and other proposed changes, he will consider it his duty to look into the representation of the different parts of the United Kingdom, with a view to its equitable readjustment. Most people will be surprised to learn that on the basis of representation by population England is the worst represented of the three kingdoms. Scotland returns one member for each 56,015 of its population;

England and Wales for each 58,588. This gives the richest and most populous of the divisions of Great Britain nineteen members less than if the census was made the basis of representation. An agitation, which must result in giving England more power in Parliament than she now possesses, would not, we think, be regarded with any great favor by the Radicals of either Ireland or Scotland.

Lord Salisbury is opposed to shortening the term of residence necessary to qualify a man to vote, but he seems very much disposed to abolish the illiterate voter. "The illiterate vote, as it at present exists," he says, "is merely a contrivance to enable the Roman Catholic priest to terrorize his flock, and as that is an influence in Ireland which I do not desire to see extended, I am anxious to abolish the illiterate vote."

After finding that Lord Salisbury expresses himself in this way with regard to clerical influence in Ireland, the reader is prepared to learn that on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, the British Premier is unyielding. His motto on that very important subject is evidently "no surrender." He considers that if Great Britain shows that she is unable to retain her power over Ireland, which is at her very door, it would be idle to hope that she can maintain her rule over her vast and distant dependencies. He does not believe that the doctrine of Home Rule for Ireland has effected any lodgment whatever in the mind of the British electorate, and he considers that recent events have made the success of the cause of Home Rule "more distant and more impossible still." The character of the agitation in Ireland, he contends, has changed.

"At the beginning of this Parliament," he said, "and some time before it, it was associated with, and was really represented by, agrarian speculation. But the agrarian speculation depended upon the speculation of American gold. That has failed, and what was an agrarian speculation has now become a clerical conspiracy. The support of agrarian speculation came from America. I will not tell you where the support of the clerical conspiracy comes from, but I am quite certain of this - that the more it develops itself, the more the real machinery is brought to light and the lines of its more true opponents are betrayed to us, the more certainly, though slowly, will the feelings of the people of this island be awakened to 'fully respond to their old traditions and to responsibilities which they have always acknowledged. I cannot believe, it seems to me utterly impossible, that the people of Great Britain should ever hand over the Protestant of the north of Ireland and the Protestant of the south of Ireland to this clerical conspiracy, whose designs, and whose omnipotence have been so conspicuously betrayed by the events that have been recently enacted in Ireland."

This statement was loudly cheered by the audience, and no doubt the sentiments expressed in it are those of a very large proportion of the electors of Great Britain. Whether Lord Salisbury was wise in thus giving such prominence to the religious element of the Home Rule question, time alone can tell. But it is certain that he could not have said anything better calculated to rouse the antagonism, and stimulate the zeal both of the opponents and the advocates of Home Rule than this denunciation of clerical interference and this appeal to the Protestants of Great Britain to protect the Protestants of Ireland.

A PRAISEWORTHY ATTEMPT.

The members of the Farmers' Alliance are naturally indignant at the speculators in wheat, who have made time bargains at prices ruinous to the farmers. They have sold wheat, to be delivered in December, at 84 cents a bushel. The angry farmers are determined that they shall not be in a position to deliver the goods. The Alliance has issued from St. Paul eight hundred thousand circulars, in which the facts are forcibly represented, and the farmers exhorted to do all in their power to balk the gamblers. The only way to do this is to keep their wheat until after December. This is how the circular concludes: "The extremely short crop in foreign countries, coupled with the increased demand and the absolute certainty that vast quantities of American wheat will be required to fill foreign orders, makes this a peculiarly auspicious time to put our plan, which is a simple one, in operation. It is all involved in these three words: 'Hold your wheat.' We have very little sympathy with either the principles or the methods of the Alliance, but we do hope that in this attempt to outgeneral the wheat gamblers it will be successful. It has members enough to defeat the schemes of the speculators, but the question is, will they act in concert, and can they afford to hold back their wheat for a few months? There is still another important question to be answered: if they do act as the circular enjoins, is it at all certain that the price of wheat will be as high as they expect?"

BAD POLICY.

When Mr. Howard Vincent addressed a meeting in Montreal on the objects of the United Empire Trade League, he was opposed by the Hon. Peter Mitchell. We are surprised to read that at such a meeting Mr. Mitchell was howled down. It might be thought that that meeting was composed of men who were too intelligent to believe that disunion in a free country could be drowned by the discordant noises made by a few impulsive people, and too tolerant to attempt to silence an intelligent opponent. There are everywhere hoodlums and impetuous and intolerant bigots, who think that they can injure a cause when they, by clamorous demonstrations, deny its advocates a hearing, but we did not think that those who favor fair trade in Montreal be longed to either of these classes. Mr. Mitchell's opposition might not have been

in the best taste. It is not the fashion in these days to have discussions on lectures and addresses. No one is expected to criticize adversely what he has heard. A vote of thanks is proposed in a speech which, from first to last, complimentary, and the audience, as soon as it is given, decorously disperses. This is the fashion of the day, and one which some think would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. Mr. Mitchell is, evidently, one of these. He thought that a little lively criticism might wake up the audience and throw some light on the subject. He may have been of the opinion that, though dullness may be respectable, it is not conducive to intellectual activity, and is not favorable to the spread of correct information. He, therefore, thought that a short speech from him might have a stimulating effect upon the audience. And so it had, but not in the way he anticipated. The meeting became more lively than if he had been, but the liveliness was not of the right kind, and was not by any means creditable to those who exhibited it. It would have been better in every way to have allowed Mr. Mitchell to have had his say. He never makes a long speech, and five or ten minutes spent in listening to what he had to say would not have been by any means wasted. His being howled down showed that the fair traders of Montreal are neither as intelligent nor as tolerant as they ought to be, and their discourtesy and intolerance may have created a prejudice against Mr. Vincent and his views, which may produce unpleasant results at other times and in other places. The advocates and supporters of a new cause should do their best to propitiate the public and should treat opponents with consideration and courtesy.

A COURTEOUS CONTEMPORARY.

The Vancouver World is earning for itself the character of a common scold. It rails at its contemporaries in the most vicious manner, and that too without the slightest provocation. It scolds us and calls us names because we have, in a modest and unpretending way, tried to do justice to Mr. Balfour. The Secretary for Ireland has proved himself to be not only an able statesman, but a kind and considerate friend of Ireland. His policy has met with a measure of success that was altogether unexpected. He has acted in such a way as to exert the admiration of even his opponents. Irishmen who were but a few months ago bitterly prejudiced against him are now loud in his praise, and even his avowed enemies are forced to acknowledge his ability and to admit that his policy has been productive of many good results, and is likely to be productive of many more. Everyone who knows anything about the way in which the affairs of Ireland have been administered during the last three years or so, knows that Mr. Balfour has been rapidly growing in public esteem, until now it is admitted that he has but few superiors among the statesmen of Great Britain. And because we have said a great deal less than his our cultured and courteous contemporary stigmatizes us as "a Tory scoundrel," and speaks of our change of tone not as an honest recognition of Mr. Balfour's universally acknowledged merit, but attributes it as a desire to please "the 'Sir' and the 'Hon.' that-tin plate knights who have their habits at the Capital." We do not know which to admire the most, the elegance and the correctness of our contemporaries' diction, or the suavity of its manner, or the depth of its discernment.

AN INDEFINITE POLICY.

We are not at all surprised to learn that when the Liberals were forced in the discussion on Mr. Desjardins' resolution to define their policy, they did not acquit themselves even to their own satisfaction. As long as they confine themselves to generalities about the benefits to be derived from reciprocity, and the folly of such near neighbors as Canadians and United States citizens placing obstacles in the way of their trade intercourse with each other, their talk is calculated to make a favorable impression on their hearers. "Almost every one on the side of the line is inclined to look favorably on reciprocity, and to deplore unfriendliness and obstructive selfishness in trade matters between the two countries. So far, Liberals and Conservatives pretty much alike. But when it comes to marking out a line of policy to be pursued towards the States, difficulties begin to appear. In the first place, it is well known that a very large proportion of the people of the United States are decidedly averse to reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada. "What is the good of free trade with such a country?" they say. "It produces precisely the same things that we are trying to find a market for, and, by letting in its products free, we are only creating a competitor for ourselves in our own market." This reasoning, whether sound or unsound, makes a favorable impression on the minds of the farmers of the northern and north-western States, and they consequently warmly approved the McKinley policy of imposing duties that are almost prohibitory on Canadian agricultural products. These duties were imposed, too, after the Canadian Liberals had been for years agitating for unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union. Give us unrestricted reciprocity, begged and prayed the Canadian Liberals. The answer was the McKinley tariff, which raised the duties on nearly everything imported into the States from Canada, and imposed duties on commodities that had theretofore been free. After this almost insuperable rebuff the Canadian Liberals began asking for unrestricted reciprocity, and declaring that the principal, almost the only, plank in their political platform, is free trade with the United States. When, therefore, the Liberals in Parliament are asked to show the country how they are going to get this unrestricted reciprocity from the Americans, they are naturally at a loss for an answer. Mr. Laurier, eloquent as he is, cannot keep out of view the fact that the Liberals cannot take one step towards carrying out what they declare to be their policy without the consent and co-operation of the people of the United States. This leader of a Canadian party is obliged to admit that he cannot bring to carry out his policy without first getting the consent of a foreign Government. And, yet, Mr. Laurier professes to be first, and before everything else, a Canadian. Then when he is asked it is likely that this consent will be obtained? he must answer that he does not know. Here then we have a Canadian policy depending upon the consent of a foreign nation to make it effective; and whether that consent is to be obtained or not, is, to say the least, uncertain. It is no wonder that the structure which is attempted to be built on such a shaky foundation as this is as rickety as a house of cards. The most ingenious builder in the world cannot make it strong and substantial. A clever architect may make it pretty, and children and unthinking persons may admire it but it can be destroyed by a breath. The Liberal party cannot define its policy for the very simple and sufficient reason that it depends upon the Americans whether it will ever take shape or not, and, if it does, what form it will assume. It is not for Mr. Laurier or his party to say whether the American tariff is to be a sliding scale, which they would like to see adopted as a whole, or whether there is to be a sliding scale, which they would like to see adopted as a whole, or whether there is to be a sliding scale, which they would like to see adopted as a whole.

JWS AS FARMERS.

It has been said that Baron Hirsch's scheme to settle the exiled Russian Jews in the Argentine Republic and other countries in which the only way they can support their existence is by cultivating the land, must be a failure, for the Jews do not take kindly to the land and will not make good farmers. In Russia they were all engaged in trade and manufactures, principally because the law forbids their owning any land, but in other countries where there is no such law, Jews are not often seen tilling the ground. In Canada, for instance, where the Jews are under no disabilities whatever, and where they are perfectly free to engage in any occupation, they do not settle on the land. The number of Jewish farmers in the United States is, we believe, very few, and in the United States the Children of Israel are as free to choose their occupations as the Anglo-Saxons or the Celts. But Baron Hirsch, who knows more about the capacities and the tastes of the men of his race than a stranger, believes that the Russian exiles will take kindly to the land, and will succeed as farmers. He says, in the August Forum: "In the lands where Jews have been permitted to acquire landed property, where they have had opportunities to devote themselves to agriculture they have proved excellent farmers. For example, in Hungary they form a very large part of the tillage of the soil and this fact is acknowledged to such an extent that the high Catholic clergy in Hungary almost exclusively have Jews as tenants on mortmain properties, and almost all land holders give preference to the Jews on account of their industry, their reticence and their docility. These are facts that cannot be hid, and that have force, so that the anti-Semitic movement, which for a long time flourished in Hungary, must expire. It will expire because everyone sees that so important a factor in the productive activity of the country - especially in agriculture - cannot be spared. My personal experience, too, has led me to recognize that the Jews have very good ability in agriculture. I have seen this, personally, in the Jewish agricultural colonies of Turkey, and the reports of the expedition that I have sent to the Argentine Republic plainly show the same fact."

The work that Baron Hirsch is engaged in is one of great beneficence. If he finds comfortable homes and a congenial occupation for the poor and persecuted Jews who are able to escape from the land of bondage, he will make every humane man, of every race and in every country, his debtor.

F. A. and Mrs. Finney, A. A. Hathaway and wife, J. P. and Mrs. Brown, J. H. Ladd, the Misses Ladd, and Miss Wright, form a touring party of Vancouverites, who are seeing Victoria before taking passage on the Queen, for Alaska.

W. T. Shavin, of Kamloops, took to himself a bride, in this city, last evening, with the assistance of Rev. P. McF. Mackenzie. Mr. and Mrs. Shavin were passengers for the Sound, by the City of Kingston.

Prof. A. Waterhouse, of the Washington University of St. Louis, Mo., a scholar of continental reputation, and a traveler of world-wide fame, is spending a few days in this city.

Great Britain, he allowed what every intelligent man, whether he is Conservative or Liberal, knows must be the case. He knows that the Americans are not such fools as to enter into an unrestricted reciprocal trade arrangement with Canada, and at the same time leave it in the power of Canada to have a lower tariff than that of the United States. Here again we see that the Liberals must allow the Americans to give their policy the shape that best suits their interests. It is easy, when the very peculiar and the very undignified position they occupy is considered, to understand why the speeches of the leading members of the Opposition were indefinite, and why some of the less ingenious among them, fearing that they might commit themselves to some absurdity if they spoke, prudently declined to answer the questions put to them from the other side of the House. The truth is, the Liberals have not had for a long time, and have not now, a policy that can, with any approach to propriety, be called Canadian.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, AUG. 6. LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Recorded the Contract. Mr. R. Crabbe has been awarded the contract for the erection of the new Bond Block, at a figure close to \$200,000, and will commence work on Monday. He also expects to be called upon to build the new Kirk Block.

Remained. Hattie Spaulding made her appearance in yesterday's police court, this time bringing David Irving forward, on a charge of assaulting her. Several witnesses were called, but as the evidence was not very strong, his honor remanded the case until this morning.

C. O. F. M. H. P. Pride of the West Lodge, of the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, has arranged to give on Friday evening, the 14th instant, a formal reception to D.D.G.M. Wade, formerly of Toronto. The proceedings will take place in Temperance Hall, Victoria West. Members will appear in full regalia.

A Narrow Escape. On Tuesday last, two elderly ladies had a narrow escape from being seriously hurt. They were driving along Pandora street when the horse, took fright, and ran fully the length of a block before being caught. That it was captured was a good thing for the ladies, who certainly would have been thrown out if the horse had reached the corner.

Will Work Together. At a meeting of the B. C. Art Association, held under the presidency of Mr. Shrapnel, on Tuesday night, it was decided to hold an exhibition of paintings in the gallery of the Agricultural Association during the days of the approaching fall show and fair. It is expected that the muster of pictures will be the largest and best ever made in the Province.

Pleasures to Come. Members of the Victoria Lodge, I.O.O.F., are negotiating with the U.P.R. for an excursion to Seattle by the handsome new steamer Victorian, on the 22nd or 29th inst. The date will probably be fixed to-day. Another Saturday afternoon excursion by the Olymplan is also talked of for the 15th inst.

The Best Time Yet. A cablegram has been received from Hon. J. H. Turner, announcing his arrival in London in twelve days, eighteen hours from Victoria. Mr. Turner went from here to Seattle, where he took the Northern Pacific R.R., crossing the Atlantic in the White Star steamship Teutonic from New York.

F. O. Home. The committee of the P. O. Home return thanks for the following donations during the month of July: Clothing, Mrs. Walby, Mrs. Morley, milk, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Oake and sandwiches, a picnic party; vegetables, Mr. Lewis, Capt. Knight; 24 loaves of bread, A. O. U. Workmen; books, groceries, two sacks potatoes, friends; 53 tennies, Mr. Hayes.

The B. C. Grain Crops. A good authority on the subject says that the cereal crop of British Columbia will be far in excess of anything in previous years. Particularly is this the case in the Okanagan country, in which the yield of wheat is expected to be abundant, the railway promising to give, at an early day, facilities for shipping it to market.

Electric Car Blocked by Lightnings. A thunderstorm passed over the city of Portland, on Tuesday afternoon, during which, and just after a vivid flash of lightning, the armature of an electric car, on Second street, crowded with passengers, took fire, filling the car with smoke and causing passengers to alight in a hurry. The trolley was removed from the wire, and a few buckets of water put out the flames, and the car was able to proceed. It is supposed the accident was caused by the lightning.

The Steamer Victorian. The steamer Victorian is expected to go on to the Victoria route for probably two weeks yet. She is at Tacoma, where a few changes, to insure her running steadily when she starts, are being made in her machinery. It is pretty generally understood that Captain Anderson, now at the Olymplan, will take the command of her when Captain Troupe finishes with her. Captain Anderson will be succeeded by Captain McAdine, of the Sehome, which will probably be laid up for a time. -Seattle Telegraph.

Will Visit This City. The celebrated Italian premier dancers Mlle. Vincenzina and Concettina Chiten, from the San Carlos theatre, Naples, and the Apollo theatre, Rome, were tendered a reception at the Palace hotel on their arrival at San Francisco. They are under engagement to Manager W. J. Gilmore, and will appear in the ballets of "The Twelve Temptations," which will be seen in this city on the 14th of August.

Married at St. John's. At St. John's church, last evening, at 9 o'clock, Rev. A. Beauland united in marriage Mr. Harry T. Cole, proprietor of the Leland House, Douglas street, and Miss Mary J. Mavis, of Langley, B.C. Mr. Cole's bride was attended by the groom and Miss Lillian Mavis the bride. The happy husband and bride entertained a large number of friends at a reception given at the Leland, at 9 o'clock.

A Resigned Resignation. Rumor has it that Mr. W. F. Archibald, for many years manager of the Victoria telegraph office, has handed his resignation to the division superintendent. In this event, the company and the public will miss the services of a faithful and energetic representative, the late of a gentleman who has never considered his own convenience in his efforts to please and satisfy the patrons of the line. Victoria business men will regret to see Manager Archibald retire from the Victoria offices of the telegraph company.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. There was a large attendance at the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday, and various practical suggestions were made for augmenting the hospital funds. Amongst others, the following sub-committees were formed: Mrs. G. A. McTavish, Mrs. J. H. Turner, Mrs. R. B. McKicking and Mrs. A. J. Smith, to consider an report on a proposed steamboat excursion; a committee of the whole to consider and report upon a social ball to be given in October. A sub-committee of two ladies for each month in this year was arranged to visit the hospital and arrange for sewing parties, to

provide destitute patients with linen and underclothing, and also to provide cut flowers. The meeting adjourned until Tuesday next at three o'clock, in the same place, to receive reports and transact other business.

It was not called for. A year or so ago a syndicate was formed in this city by a number of residents, one of whom has since been carried to join the ever-increasing number who sleep at Ross Bay Cemetery. The facts of the case were not known to the clerk employed by the secretary of the syndicate, for that official contented himself with simply notifying opposite the name of the deceased, "Ross Bay," and the clerk accordingly sent out his notice to the gentleman at Ross Bay. It is needless to add that the letters came back from the post-office marked "not called for."

Donations to Old People's Home. The committee of the City Council having the management of the Victoria and Folk's Home, beg to acknowledge the following donations for the month of July: Mrs. J. McCandlish, clothes; McMillan Bros., bread; Mayor Grant, tobacco; Daily Times, papers; Mr. and Mrs. Goodacre, clothes and books; Mrs. Butler, books; Mr. C. Perkins, onions; Mrs. Atkinson, books; W. & J. Wilson, clothes; Mr. Claxton, books; Mrs. McKicking, books, flowers and fruit; Mrs. Engelhart, clothes; Mrs. Wm. Doid, onions; Mrs. McTavish, books; Mrs. Pangton, books; Mrs. Hamilton, jam; Mrs. Orando, clothes; Mr. Fell, clothes.

Making Ready. Already the work of preparing the Assembly Hall for the forthcoming exhibition of the B. C. Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association has commenced. The show will be duly opened at 3 p.m. on Tuesday next by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and from the way entries are now coming in it is evident that the exhibition will be a good one. The hall will be open from 3 to 6 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. on Tuesday, and from 2 to 10 p.m. on Wednesday; during the afternoons and evenings Prof. Pfender's string band of twelve pieces being in attendance. Light refreshments will be obtainable at all hours. No charge is made for entries, and the necessary forms can be obtained at the office of the local secretary, 44 Broad street.

Albion Iron Works. At the Albion Iron Works is being constructed a 1,000-gallon tank and splinker for the use of the Victoria Jockey Club. In its construction iron has very largely taken the place of wood, which was formerly used for such purposes.

The Salmon Pack. "The Salmon King" Gives us His Opinion that Hatcheries are Failures. Mr. Ben Young, who has just returned from the Columbia River, estimates that the salmon pack there will be about 375,000 cases, this year, or a shortage of 75,000 cases on last season. The salmon are, on an average, the largest on record, and, after paying \$1 each for them all round, the fishers anticipate that they will be able to make a profit. As a rule, when the fish are so large they are not by any means as numerous. Most of the Columbia River pack goes to the United States market, but buyers are only purchasing to satisfy their immediate wants. This is said to be because the financial stringency makes it difficult for them to anticipate the rise in values, which is certain to take place, as the British Columbia pack also falls below the average. Mr. Young has large canneries in Alaska, but cannot give any estimate of the season's operations because of the lack of late mail advices. Two salmon vessels which were dispatched there this spring with canneries applied were lost, but that fact will not materially affect the output as it was found possible to forward the material by other vessels. Mr. Young does not, however, think the Alaska pack will be as large as previously, as the canners there are limiting their operations. With respect to the work of the salmon hatcheries Mr. Young does not think that a single fish has yet been taken which was produced at either the Fraser or the Columbia hatcheries, although those most likely to know estimated that they should have made their appearance this year. Indeed, he considers that both hatcheries have been total failures.

Alexander Berg, prominently connected with crofter settlements, is expected in town within the next three or four days.

Commencing at a stake on the north side of Great Central Lake, the northeast corner of Group No. 14 in D. Gardner & Co's advertising group of October 16th, 1890, thence north 40 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 100 chains to post, containing 1,600 acres more or less.

Commencing at a stake on the north side of Spruce Lake, about 5 chains from the beach, at an old lumber camp, about 30 chains east from Group No. 15 of D. Gardner & Co's advertising group of October 16th, 1890, thence north 30 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 100 chains to post, containing 1,600 acres more or less.

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